

REMARKS

In response to the Final Office Action of July 13, 2005, applicant requests that all claims be allowed in view of the amendments to the claims and the following remarks.

Claims 1-36 are pending in the present application, with claims 1, 10, 13, 19, 28, and 31 being independent. Claims 5, 11, 23, and 29 are canceled. Claims 37-40 have been added. Claims 1, 6, 7, 10, 19, 24, 25, and 28 have been amended. Support for the new claims and the present amendments may be found in the application at, for example, page 5 line 30 to page 6 line 11. Now new matter is introduced by the present amendment.

Claims Rejection – Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-4, 10, 12, 19-22, 28, and 30 have been rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,374,402 (“Schmeidler”). Claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 have been amended to obviate their rejections. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of amended claims 1, 10, 19, and 28.

As amended, claim 1 recites a method of processing a data stream with a computer system. The method includes receiving the data stream using a browser application and detecting a content type of data in the data stream. The method also includes temporarily overriding a default rendering process otherwise associated with the content type detected for the data in the data stream by associating a particular rendering process with the data stream based on the type of data in the data stream and based on results of a determination of whether the browser is invoked within an application environment of an internet service provider to enable a subscriber to access an online service.

In contrast, Schmeidler relates to secure content delivery of on-demand content from a host computer to a client computer. Abstract. A user operating a client computer purchases access to content, and a digitally-signed launch string is provided to the user. Col. 9:21-35. The launch string is wrapped with a MIME header, and when a browser running on the client computer receives the launch string, the MIME type associated with the launch string is located in a registry entry, which results in the invocation of a launcher module within the client. Col. 9:35-41; see also, col. 10:47-51. After purchase of the content, the launcher mounts a file system

and stores associated registry entries on the local drive of the host system. Col 16:13-17. After execution of the content, locally-stored registry entries and any data blocks that have been cached locally can be erased or over written. Col. 16:57-59. Thus, no evidence remains on the client system that the content ran on the client system. Col. 15:47-52. Apparently, this system enables the rendering of content on the client system without ever installing the content on the client system, and thereby prevents unauthorized copying of the content. Col. 2:4-18.

Accordingly, Schmeidler does not described or suggest determining whether the browser application is invoked within an application environment of an internet service provider to enable a subscriber to access an online service, nor does Schmeidler describe or suggest temporarily overriding the default rending process if the browser application is determined to have been invoked within an application environment of an internet service, as recited in claim 1 and similarly recited in claims 10, 19 and 28.

For at least these reasons, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of independents claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 along with their dependent claims.

Claims 13-18 and claims 31-36 have been rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,009,462 ("Birrell"). Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because Birrell does not disclose or suggest the subject matter of the independent claims 13 and 31.

Independent claim 13 recites a method that includes calling a data stream using a browser running on a computer system and detecting a first type of data associated with the data stream called by the browser. The first type of data is redefined as a second type of data, and the data stream is automatically rendered with a second rendering process based on the second type of data. The second rendering process is different than a first rendering process that would be used to automatically render the data stream based on the first data type.

Birrell does not disclose or suggest redefining a first type of data as a second type of data and then automatically rendering the data with a second rendering process based on the second type of data. Responsive to earlier remarks that were presented to explain this deficiency in Birrell, the July 13, 2005, Office Action suggests the combination of aspects found in two

competing teachings of Birrell. As will be described in greater detail below, this approach contravenes the very teaching of Birrell, and for this reason, the rejection should be withdrawn.

Birrell discloses a method of downloading mail messages in a distributed computer system. Abstract. One portion of Birrell that was referenced by the Office Action describes automatic rendering of attachments recognized as having certain file formats. This portion is found at lines 32-44 of column 12, under the heading "Message Display Options" found at line 1 of column 12, where Birrell indicates:

The specific display actions used will depend on how the browser is configured to respond to different component file formats. For some file formats, for example Graphics Interface Format (GIF) and Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG), the component can directly be displayed.

Without question, this portion of Birrell suggests that it is possible to display attachments and embedded images of certain file formats directly, without user input or selection. However, this portion does not suggest redefining the type of data associated with such an attachment or embedded image to a second type of data, as required by claim 1. For this reason, the teachings found in this portion of Birrell necessarily fail to teach or suggest the features of claim 1.

A second portion of Birrell that was referenced by the Office Action describes an alternative method for processing attached or embedded multi-media files. This portion is found spanning columns 12 and 13, starting at line 45 of column 12. It follows the heading that appears at line 45 of column 12, which is "Low-Bandwidth Filtering" to signify that this approach differs from the automatic approach described in the portion described above. The low-bandwidth filtering approach described in this portion proposes to hold back attached and embedded multi-media files that are delivered with messages, and to replace those files with hot-links 1031 that require manual selection to inspire delivery and rendering of corresponding files. Specifically, the following expert from lines 1-7 of col. 13 is illustrative, pointing out that the held back / replaced file is sent to the requesting client computer "only when the user clicks on one of the hot-links" (emphasis added):

The system 200 is configured to "hold-back" such components 1010, 1020-1021 encoded in different formats using "MIME" filter 1001. The attached and embedded components are replaced by hot-links 1031 in a reduced size message 1030. Only when the user

clicks on one of the hot-links 1031 is the component [sic] sent to the requesting client computer.

As reflected by the heading, this approach enables conservation of bandwidth through the explicit step of preventing automatic delivery of attached and embedded multi-media files. It therefore is an alternative to the automatic approach describe in the first portion mentioned above. Stated differently, any particular embedded or attached multi-media file is either sent and automatically rendered as described in the first portion, or it is replaced with a hot-link and held back until that hot-link is manually clicked on by a recipient user. As such, no portion of Birrell teaches or suggests processing a data stream, which includes the steps of redefining a detected first type of data within the data stream as a second type of data, and automatically rendering the data stream with a second rendering process based on the second type of data, where the second rendering process differs from the first rendering process that would be used to automatically, as recited by claim 13.

For at least these reasons, applicant requests withdrawal of this rejection an allowance of claim 13, and 31 which recites limitations similar to those discussed above with respect to claim 13. Claims 14-18 and claims 32-36 depend from claims 13 and 31, respectively, and are allowable at least because of their dependence from independent claims 13 and 31.

Claims Rejection – Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 5-8, 11, 23-26, and 29 have been rejected as being obvious over Schmeidler in view of U.S. patent No. 6,564,255 ("Mobini"). With respect to canceled claims 5, 11, 23, and 29 this rejection is rendered moot. With respect to claims 6-8 and 24-26 applicant requests withdrawal of this rejection because Schmeidler and Mobini, either alone or in combination, fail to describe or suggest the subject matter of the independent claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 from which claims 6-8 and 24-26, respectively, depend.

Mobini relates to a method and apparatus for accessing DVD bitstream content. Title. The method uses separate DVD and HTML browsers to render DVD and HTML data, and the different data types are automatically rendered in the appropriate browser. Col. 7:10-42. Specifically, the method provides a navigation command such that when the navigation

command is received by the DVD browser, the DVD browser changes its data source from a DVD source to a HTML source. Abstract. Subsequently, the DVD browser receives the HTML data and presents the HTML data to the user if the data is suitable for presentation by the DVD browser. Abstract. If the data is not suitable for presentation by the DVD browser, the internet browser presents the HTML data.

Accordingly, Mobini does not described or suggest determining whether the browser application is invoked within an application environment of an internet service provider to enable a subscriber to access an online service, nor does Mobini describe or suggest temporarily overriding the default rendering process based on results of determining whether the browser application has been invoked within an application environment of an internet service provider, as recited in claim 1 and similarly recited in claims 10, 19, and 28. For at least these reasons, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 6-8 and 24-26.

New Claims

Claims 37-40 depend from independent claims 1, 10, 19, and 28. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 37-40 are allowable at least because of their dependence from independent claims 1, 10, 19, and 28.

Conclusion

It is believed that all of the pending issues have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this reply should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

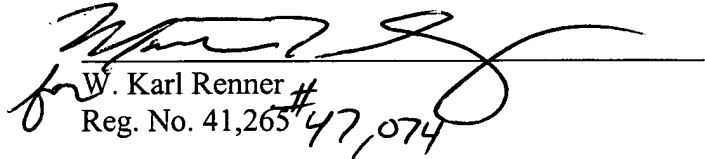
Applicant : John Robinson
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A check for \$1,810 covering the RCE fee (\$790) and the extension of time fee (\$1,020) is enclosed. Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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